

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 20.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .11. Temperature, Max. 75; Min. 69. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c.; Per Ton, \$76.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 8 1-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.20.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A. F. JUDD HIS MISSION

**Brings a Small Party
of Filipino Test
Laborers.**

"They call me A. Filipino Judd now, I notice," said A. F. Judd last night, "but after the deal I got in Manila I am case hardened and anything they call me here won't hurt."

Mr. Judd returned yesterday on the S. S. Doric from the Philippines, where he has spent the past eight months in the interest of the Sugar Planters' Association looking into the possibility of recruiting labor in those islands for Hawaii. As a sample of what the Philippines has to offer, Mr. Judd brought with him fifteen young men from the Ilocano tribe, inhabitants of the northern portions of Luzon, one of the best tribes of the many in the group.

With Mr. Judd and his mission the Americans in Manila had considerable fun at first, although they took things more seriously after he had been there some time and had secured the good will of the Philippine Commission. A favorite joke of the Manilaans was to ask the Hawaiian agent why he did not take a run home for a visit, intimating in a gentle way that he had a life's contract in getting any Filipino ready to work. Another acquaintance asked what Judd was trying to do. He was told that he was there to engage three hundred Filipino families to come to Hawaii to work for three years.

"Poor fellow," said the acquaintance; "doesn't he know that if he goes back and goes to work himself that he could get more done than if he did get the three hundred families?"

All of which and a great deal more Mr. Judd took smilingly.

"I consider that the Filipino as a laborer has been greatly maligned," he said when asked as to his opinion of the Filipino after seeing him at first hand. "Those who are knocking the Filipinos are of two classes, those who worked them under the old regime, when all labor was practically forced labor, and who do not know how to treat the men under the present conditions, and those who refuse to take into consideration any of the peculiarities of the men and want them to be the same all at once as American laborers. The whole thing with the Filipino as far as I have been able to learn is that if he is treated right he is a first-class laborer. Possibly not as good as the Chinaman or the Jap, but steady, faithful and willing to do his best for any boss for whom he has a liking."

"The Filipino is peculiar in one respect, inasmuch as he responds to good treatment quickly and appreciates it. Offers of higher pay will not induce him to leave a place where he knows that he is well treated and where his employers show that they take an interest in his welfare. I don't want to overrate the Filipinos as laborers, as I can not say that I know much about them. No one knows much about them, in fact, but many of the employers in Luzon swear by them as laborers."

"The Ilocanos, from which tribe the fifteen I brought with me below, have the reputation of always sticking to their agreements, and one incident in connection with one of the fifteen goes to show that that reputation is not altogether undeserved. These men walked from some distance back to the seaport, and one of them, thinking of the family he had left behind in tears, turned back. I had been informed that they were coming and had so notified the association here. The men knew this and so did their wives evidently, for when the one who had turned back arrived at his home he was told by his wife that as he had given his word to go and his name had been sent on to America, it would be a disgrace if he backed out then. So the husband hurried on alone and overtook the other fourteen on the road."

"I certainly had my work cut out for me in the Philippines. That is the East, remember. There is nothing of the West there and it takes a new idea a long time to germinate. It took me nearly three months, too, to get into touch with the Philippine Commission. It was the hot season and all the offices closed at noon, the Commission was up country and when they did get back were rushed with important work and able to give me very little attention. Then a typhoon came and tore things up generally and delayed my work. It was important that I secure the good will of the Commission, for the Planters' Association could not afford to incur the displeasure of the Washington authorities for anything they might do in the Philippines, and I kept the Commission fully informed at all times as to what I was doing."

"Do I consider my mission was a success? Well, I do not know. I did much and will report to the Association tomorrow, leaving them to decide as to the success or failure of my work."

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

HAWAIIAN EXCURSIONS

**Seattle, Los Angeles
and Pennsylvania
Interested.**

The proposal for a Panpacific Exposition in Honolulu and the arguments advanced for it, as published in the Advertiser and sent out to the mainland press by the Promotion Committee, have attracted considerable attention from manufacturers and others on the mainland. This is evidenced by a number of letters received during the week by Secretary Wood and read at the meeting of the committee yesterday, letters asking for information about the exposition and in some cases desiring information as to privileges during the same.

These letters and a number of others of importance were considered. An encouraging communication from C. B. Yandell, secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the efforts being made to bring an excursion of representative business men from Seattle to Hawaii, Mr. Yandell ending his letter with the statement that he has every reason to believe that it can be brought about within the next three months.

LOS ANGELENS DISAPPOINTED.

Frank Wiggins, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, writes as follows concerning the proposed excursion from the Angel City:

"Yours of the 26th I find on my desk on my return from the north. I will answer this so that it will go out by the first steamer. In addition to your letter came a quantity of papers which have been distributed as requested."

"The letters attached to yours gave just the information we were looking for. I am sorry, however, to report, that it is impossible for us to charter a vessel. We waited until the 4th for an answer from the Pacific Coast S. S. Co. with reference to the S. S. Spokane, and they now inform us that in consequence of the shortage of bottoms it will be impossible to divert any of their ships out of the usual channels. We are very sorry for this, for we were led to believe without a doubt that the Spokane could be placed at our disposal."

"The only thing we have in sight is the regular lines, who can only promise us limited accommodations. As soon as I get the committee together I will take up the matter with them, and inform you of their final decision."

"As to the other matter of holding a Panpacific Commercial Congress in Honolulu in July, 1908, at the first glance I think the idea a good one and trust that the matter may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. As you advance in the work, kindly inform me."

PENNSYLVANIANS WANT TO COME.

Another press excursion to the islands may come from the mainland, from as far east as Pennsylvania. At least the editors there are ready to plan for it, as shown by the following letter from R. P. Habgood, editor of the Bradford Evening Star. Mr. Habgood writes:

"It has occurred to me a trip by our State Editorial Association in 1907 or 1908 to Hawaii, there would be great mutual benefit, pleasure and publicity. We have over 400 members including all classes newspapers. There were 112 papers represented in our trip this year as guests to the Canadian government from Toronto to Edmonton and Vancouver, solid special Pullman train. It may be too elaborate a proposition for you to undertake. We could rendezvous though at Chicago or St. Paul and your plans could begin there. Would surely be over 100 papers represented and can guarantee no one will go but full fledged newspaper men and their ladies."

"What are your thoughts on the idea?"

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT WORK.

A number of letters from the pupils at the Kaahumanu school to school children in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, in answer to letters received were brought to the Promotion Committee, which authorized the necessary postage and arranged for the letters to go forward on the S. S. Doric today.

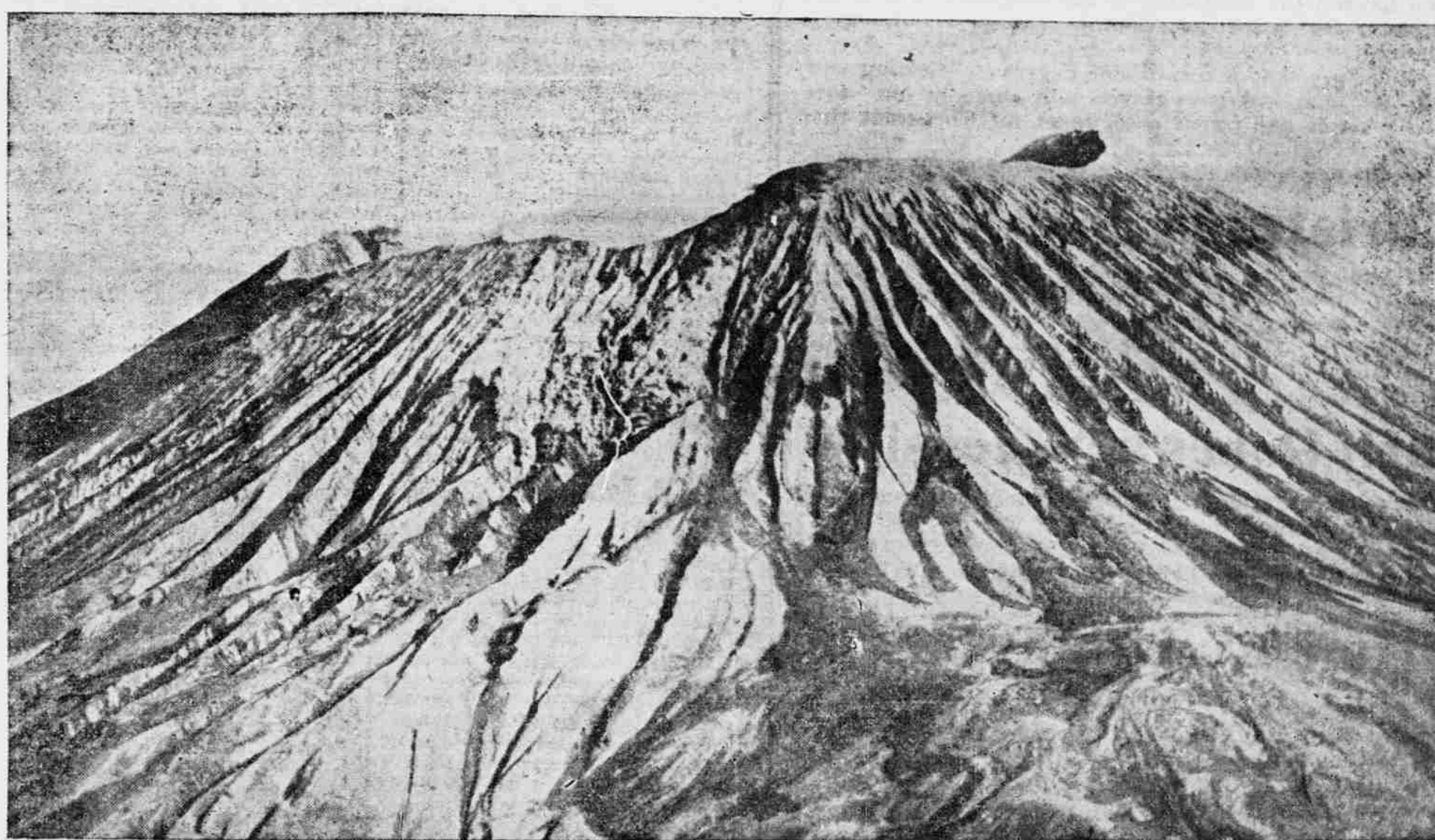
Before the meeting adjourned the secretary called attention to the excellent half tones of Honolulu views printed in the supplement of the New Zealand Graphic, the photographs for which had been supplied by the Promotion Committee. The enlarged picture of the Nuuanu Pali is especially fine.

SECRETARY WOOD'S REPORT.

"By every mail coming to hand we continue to hear of the continued good work being done for Hawaii by different members of the Southern California Editorial Association."

"A recent clipping states that at the (Continued on Page Three.)

MOUNT VESUVIUS SCARES NEAPOLITANS



THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS, WHICH HAS PARTLY FALLEN.

KAHN SCORES JAPANESE IN A NEW YORK SPEECH

NEW YORK, December 11.—The annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association tonight was enlivened by a speech made by Congressman Kahn of California on the Japanese question. Kahn had bitter things to say about the Japanese, and declared the people of California would remain steadfast in their purpose to keep them from associating with their children in the schools, despite even the threat of military interference.

"The Occidental and Oriental never will mix," said Kahn, "and we feel that we on the Pacific coast know just a little more about this than many of our well-meaning citizens, who have beautiful theories that don't work in practice."

Kahn said at the present time the Japanese were pouring through the Golden Gate at the rate of more than 1000 a month. "I am not stating it too strongly," he went on, "when I say the people of California regard these Japanese with great horror, awe, even with greater fear than they did the Chinese invasion. We don't want to exclude the Japanese scholar or business man, but it is the Japanese coolie we fear. He has all of the vices and none of the virtues of the Chinese. He is absolutely devoid of the honesty of the Chinese in business. He has no hesitancy in breaking business obligations."

PRESENT TREATY ONE-SIDED.

"In Japan many American firms refuse to do business directly with the members of Japanese houses, but place reliance on their Chinese supervisors."

Kahn said the people of the Pacific believed the present treaty with Japan decidedly one-sided. Under this treaty Japanese were pouring in, attracted by higher wages. If allowed to come, Kahn said, the Japanese would drive out Caucasian competition in every trade he entered. The Japanese coolie reaching San Francisco, he said, immediately sets up a shop next door an American cobbler and puts up a price list half of that charged by the latter.

"I have not overprinted the picture," said Kahn, "its counterpart exists on every street in San Francisco. It is conditions such as these that result in bloodshed and race riots. We want to avoid anything of that kind. We are law abiding, but we want the Japanese coolies kept out of our State. The sentiment of the entire State is behind the San Francisco School Board. We will never permit our children to be thrown into contact with adult Japanese students."

ENTIRE COAST UNITED.

"The Japanese mature far earlier than we do. Relations between the sexes is different. They have legalized a relationship between the sexes in Japan which under our standards is

absolutely immoral. The people of San Francisco will not tolerate these conditions. Mawkish sentimentality and threats of military interference make them still more steadfast in their purpose."

Even the fruit growers who were in need of labor, the Congressman said, were opposed to the Japanese. War would not result, he thought, because the good sense of the two countries would avoid it, and Japan was also crippled by the war with Russia.

Concerning the proposition of the President to admit the Japanese to naturalization, Kahn said, "I am in a position to do so, and I voice the sentiment of the Pacific Coast when I say we do not want this. We have learned to know the little brown man has no faith in his professions of loyalty. We know he might forswear allegiance to the Mikado, but if war came, his sympathy and his support would go to his native land."

LANDS THAT ARE WANTED

In the Land Office is filed a list of the lands that the Territorial government is desirous of procuring in exchange for the Lanai lands. With one exception every piece listed is intended for some public school improvement. The list with values and explanations of purposes is here appended:

Property belonging to Captain W. Simerson, \$1600; Mrs. Yowell, \$1250; J. A. Magoon, \$900, adjoining the rear of Kaulani and the Girls' Industrial schools. To enlarge the premises of the schools mentioned.

Kuleanans in the Waialeale tract by the Boys' Industrial school, \$4204. Desired to make the school area compact.

Coney Estate on Tantalus, \$70,000. Wanted for park and forest reserve.

Hopper premises, corner King and Punchbowl streets, \$17,500. To enlarge Puhukaina school, Punchbowl street, and amalgamate therewith Kawalahao school, the latter having to be vacated anyway.

Wolter's property on Kapiolani street in rear of Normal school, \$5000; lands belonging to Mrs. A. M. L. Smith, \$4550, and A. Spillner, \$4550, adjoining Normal school. To enlarge Normal school grounds.

Maertens' property corner of Victoria, Young and Beretania streets, \$20,000; (Continued on Page Eleven.)

Crater Collapses and Ashes Fall in the City--Foraker Joins Critics of the President.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NAPLES, December 21.—A portion of the crater of Vesuvius has fallen in and ashes from the eruption fell here for twenty minutes. The inhabitants are alarmed.

ALIVE UNDER NINETY FEET OF CAVED-IN ROCK

BAKERSFIELD, December 21.—The rescue party has reached Hicks and he will be taken out of the mine today.

L. U. Hicks is a miner who has been imprisoned under an ore car covered with ninety feet of rock from a caved-in tunnel since Friday, the 8th inst. Of the work of rescue, a despatch from Bakersfield says:

BAKERSFIELD, Dec. 12.—Lying under an overturned car in the debris cast down by the cave-in in the Edison tunnel, L. U. Hicks, the only one of the six men caught in the cave to escape with his life, is still awaiting the outcome of the race between the frantic rescue party and death. His cries grow weaker as the hours pass, and though every encouragement is given, the party that is struggling to reach him fears that it may not be successful.

The rescue party had burrowed twenty of the ninety feet it has to go to reach Hicks this morning. The odor from the mortified bodies of the other six miners, who are supposed to have been dead since Friday morning, is plainly discernible. It adds a horror to the work before the rescuers.

Hicks, from under the heavy car which holds him to the floor of the tunnel, is in constant communication with the rescue party by means of a steel pipe which was driven through the debris for the purpose of supplying him with food and air.

The prospects of rescuing the miner alive are not thought to be bright, though from the camp this afternoon it was announced that fair progress is being made. The miner appears to be cheerful, but is very impatient for his release from his confinement in the darkness.

FORAKER CRITICIZES ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, criticized President Roosevelt yesterday in a speech in the Senate for the dismissal from the service of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

BRYCE NAMED FOR WASHINGTON.

LONDON, December 21.—It is believed here that the Right Honorable James Bryce will be appointed as the British Ambassador to America. Augustin Burrell will be given the secretaryship of Ireland.

POSTAL DEFICIT REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Congressman Madden has reported a reduction of four million dollars in the deficit of the postoffice department for the past year.

VIENNA POSTMEN ON STRIKE.

VIENNA, December 21.—Twenty-five thousand employees of the postoffice department have voted to go out on strike.

CHINA WILL OPEN ANOTHER CITY.

PEKING, December 21.—Tsitsikhar will be opened to the world's trade on January 14.

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

NANKING, China, December 20.—Two thousand Chinese soldiers, armed with modern weapons and taking field artillery, have gone to meet the rebels at Ping Kiang.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—The House has adjourned until January 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—John Mitchell and Marvin Hughitt, the President of the Chicago Northwestern, have been accepted as trustees for President Roosevelt's Nobel prize, which was given to him for doing the most for the peace of the world in 1905.

LONDON, December 20.—The defeat of the education bill will not result in the dissolution of Parliament.

ALBANY, New York, December 20.—Albert T. Patrick's sentence of death for the murder of William Marsh Rice, has been commuted by the Governor to life imprisonment.